



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Another death from plague at Honolulu and two deaths from plague on Kauai Island.

HONOLULU, H. I., November 18, 1901.

SIR: Pursuant to my telegram of November 13 (forwarded through Surg. D. A. Carmichael), reporting a death from plague here on that date, also 2 other deaths from plague on the island of Kauai, I have the honor to report as follows:

The Honolulu case occurred in a Chinaman living on King between Alapai and Kapiolani streets. He had not been well for a week from his death, but his illness did not incapacitate him from his work until the night of November 12, when his physician found him in a collapsed state. Death occurred early next morning, and the necropsy, including the smears from the lymphatic glands of the groin, showed the cause of death to be bubonic plague. I have never before seen a smear show a field so crowded with plague bacilli as was the case in one made from a gland taken from this case. In regard to the source of infection, it is probable that it is connected with some dead rats which a woman found about 100 feet from the man's house about one week before his death. As the rats were destroyed, no bacteriological examination could be made. There is little doubt, however, that their death was caused by plague.

In regard to the 2 cases on Kealia plantation on Kauai, the deaths occurred on November 5 and 7, respectively. The second case had nursed the first, and neither of them was ill longer than twenty-four hours.

The symptoms in both cases so simulated those of Asiatic cholera that the attending physician examined some of the intestinal discharges with a view of demonstrating the comma bacillus, and failing in this, forwarded some of the material to Honolulu where it was examined, with a result that the plague bacilli were found.

Dr. Pratt, the executive officer of the board of health, immediately left for Kealia, and made a thorough investigation, but was unable to trace the infection in these cases with any degree of certainty. He thinks it probable that the infection either came from food stuffs carried from the steamer *Waialeale* or from some of the infected rats from that steamer escaping in the freight, although this latter theory is not as tenable as the former. No dead rats had been seen by any one, although the absence of rats there of late had been remarked upon, as they are usually plentiful around all plantation houses.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaiian Islands.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Condition of smallpox.

NAPLES, ITALY, November 11, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended November 9, 1901, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

November 5, the steamship *Karamania*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and